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the master of them both in wide learning and scientific capacity, Dr. William Stubbs, the present Bishop of Oxford. Freeman rejoiced when appointed to his chair at Oxford at becoming the successor of Stubbs and the following Oxford epigram describes the admiration which the author of the "History of the Norman Conquest" felt for the yet more famous author of "The Constitutional History of England:"

"See, ladling butter from alternate tubs,
Stubbs butters Freeman, Freeman butters Stubbs."

At present, gratitude to the Dean of Winchester for the care and trouble he has taken in editing and arranging "The Life and Letters of Edward A. Freeman" is heightened by a lively expectation of future pleasures to be enjoyed in the perusal of the correspondence between Freeman and Green. It remains to be added, that the publishers' share in the production of the book is entirely creditable; that portraits are given of Freeman at different ages; and that the index supplied is, what should never have been allowed in the case of so unwearied and painstaking an index-maker as Professor Freeman, entirely inadequate.

H. MORSE STEPHENS.

Études et portraits politiques. Par NUMA DROZ, Ancien Président de la Confédération Suisse. Pp. 519. Geneva: Ch. Eggimann et Cie. Paris: Felix Alcan, 1895.

No man is so well qualified to pronounce an opinion on Swiss political institutions as M. Droz. At once a scholar and a statesman, he combines with a naturally sound judgment an extraordinary amount of actual experience, for he served as a member of the Federal Council or executive body of the Confederation almost a score of years, and left it the most distinguished public man in the country. Students of the Swiss government will therefore welcome the collection of his essays which has just appeared. These essays were first published as magazine articles at sundry times during the last fifteen years, and they deal with a variety of subjects—historical, political and biographical. Six of them, or one-half of the whole number, are discussions of the political institutions of the Confederation and were written for the most part in consequence of changes, or proposed changes, in the Constitution. Two of the six treat of the organization and method of election of the Federal Council, and in these as elsewhere M. Droz shows that he is a conservative in the true sense; that is, he feels the delicacy of the

present adjustment of forces, and dreads radical changes that would involve serious modifications of the political system before a new equilibrium could be produced. For this reason he deprecates the plan for the election of the Federal Council by the people, an opinion in which careful observers of the Swiss government would generally concur.

Of even greater interest to foreigners are the views of M. Droz on the subject of the Referendum and the Initiative. On this point his feelings have undergone a good deal of alteration, as may be seen by reading the essays written in 1882, 1885, 1894, and 1895. At first he had a strong admiration for the Referendum, but after long experience of its actual working, he became impressed with its defects, and the abuse of which it was susceptible, and although he is still of the opinion that it has done on the whole more good than harm, he now speaks of it without enthusiasm. To the Initiative for partial amendments to the Constitution, at least in its present form, he is, and since the matter was first seriously mooted always has been, decidedly opposed. The Referendum can at the worst only hinder progress by preventing the enactment of needed laws, but the Initiative is capable of being used to accomplish positive harm, and M. Droz thinks that it presents a constant danger to the tranquillity and prosperity of the nation. Perhaps this feeling, which he tells us is very widespread, is increased at the present moment by the fact that Switzerland seems to be passing through one of its periodical conditions of unrest. About once a decade, the people become discontented with the government, but instead of showing it as in other countries by putting the opposition into office, they re-elect the old representatives and give vent to their spite by voting down the laws these men have prepared. Such a method of rebuking the party in power is perhaps quite as sensible as any other, but it is peculiarly discouraging to the members of the government.

Three of the essays are memoirs of Federal Councillors, who have died, and in the course of these M. Droz throws a great deal of light on current politics, and gives us a glimpse of the relations of the Federal Councillors to each other. One of the memoirs, that of the Landammann Heer, also places vividly before us the condition of the cantons with *Landsgemeinde*,—those pure democracies, conducted on aristocratic principles. It is very striking how the young Heer, who was a member of one of the old and wealthy families in his canton, was educated with a deliberate view to political life, and how naturally his fellow-citizens took it for granted that he would hold public offices as soon as he was old enough to do so.

It is impossible in a review of this length to give an idea of the contents of all the essays, but no student of the Swiss government should fail to read them for himself.

A. LAWRENCE LOWELL.

Outlines of English Industrial History. By W. CUNNINGHAM, D.D. and ELLEN A. MCARTHUR. Pp. xii, 274. Price, \$1.50. London and New York: Macmillan & Co., 1895.

To compress into ten brief chapters a clear and straightforward account of English industrial history is a task as difficult, as the need for its performance is urgent. It would be ungracious to criticise harshly the first essay in this field, were it not that criticism may point out mistakes in method and arrangement of material which may be corrected in a later edition. At the very outset the authors of the book under review, do violence to the logical instincts of the economic reader by considering the character of the "immigrants to Britain" in advance of the "physical conditions" which help to explain the immigrations and constitute the chief factor in the subsequent industrial development. What is said about the "physical conditions" in the second chapter, moreover, seems strangely lacking in perspective. Mineral wealth is taken up before anything is said of the agricultural resources of the country, and tin, lead, coal and iron are treated as if they had contributed about equal shares to English prosperity. Finally, the isolated situation of the Island and the facilities afforded to the development of commerce are considered at the very close of the chapter. The result of this treatment is to give the uninstructed reader a most erroneous impression as to the relative importance of nature's different contributions to England's greatness. One need not subscribe to the statement, so frequently made, that English prosperity has depended at different epochs solely upon the three factors, wool, coal and iron, to find fault with a treatment which puts these upon a level with wheat, tin and lead.

The chapters on "Manors" and "Towns" are the best in the book and have borrowed largely from the first volume of Ashley's "English Economic History," but even here the narrative is uneven and important links are left to the imagination of the reader. No satisfactory explanation is offered of the reasons which led to the decay of the Merchant and Craft Gilds and so few details are given concerning these institutions that their real character remains a matter of mystery.